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City of York Education Committee

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

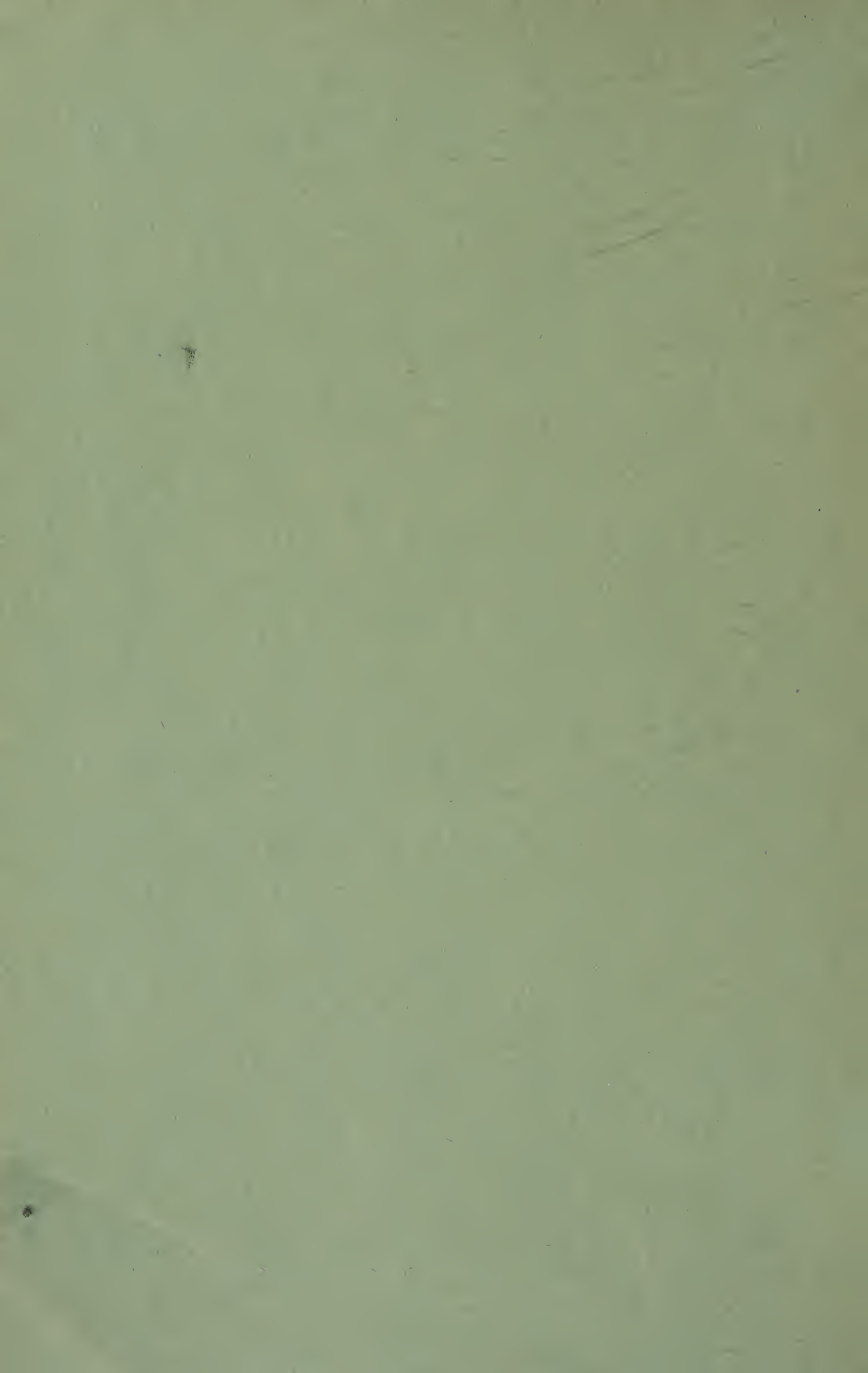
For the Year Ending 31st December, 1948

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Alderman J. HARGRAVE,  
Chairman.

H. OLDMAN,  
Chief Education Officer.

School Clinic,  
Rougier Street,  
York.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the report on the work of the School Health Service for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

The year under review has been noteworthy because of the introduction of the National Health Service, on 5th July, and I have tried to show in my report the effects of this measure on the School Health Service.

Again, I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee for their continued support and interest: to Dr. Catherine B. Crane, School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health; and to Mr. H. Oldman, the Chief Education Officer, and their staffs, for their advice and help during the year; to the teachers for their willing co-operation, and finally to the staff of the School Health Service for their loyal support and unstinting service to the school children throughout 1948.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. B. SHEVLIN,

*Senior Assistant School Medical Officer.*

School Clinic,  
Rougier Street,  
York.





# EDUCATION COMMITTEE

---

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*Deputy Education Officer :*

K. Brooksbank, M.A., M.Ed.

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

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### STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE DURING 1948

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*School Medical Officer:*

Miss C. B. Crane, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

*Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:*

F. B. Shevlin, M.B., Ch.B.

*Assistant School Medical Officers:*

Mrs. K. R. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

G. H. Ball, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 30th April).

G. F. Boyle, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 10th May).

*Ophthalmic Consultant:*

J. Magnus, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.O.M.S.

*Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant:*

R. Thomas, B.M., B.Ch., D.L.O.

*Orthopaedic Consultant:*

H. L. Crockatt, M.B., Ch.B. (Surgical Superintendent, The Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside).

*School Dental Surgeons:*

Miss A. Ramsden, L.D.S. (retired 14th December).

Miss L. B. Ritchie, L.D.S. (resigned 22nd December).

F. Grindrod, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Clinic only—part-time).

*School Nurses:*

Miss L. Egan, S.R.N.

Mrs. S. Dalton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. Stoddart, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss R. E. Rowntree, S.R.N.

Miss M. Chetwynd, S.R.N.

Miss M. Locker, S.R.F.N.



*School Nurse in charge of Orthopaedics :*

Miss B. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., Ex-Queen's Nurse. (Orthopaedic certificate).

*Dental Surgery Assistant :*

Miss R. E. Glew (Dental Nurses' Certificate).

*Speech Therapist :*

Miss S. B. Hudson, L.C.S.T. (resigned 31st August).

Miss S. E. Mason, L.C.S.T. (commenced 1st September).

*Organisers of Physical Training :*

Miss O. M. Smith.

G. Rees.

*Chief Clerk :*

Miss J. Masterman.

*General Clerks :*

Miss M. Sowray.

Miss V. Marshall (resigned 3rd July).

Miss H. F. Milburn.

Miss D. Blaker (commenced 9th August).

Brian Dean (commenced 5th July).

STAFF OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

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*Psychiatrist :*

Dr. Irene E. Turgel, M.D.

*Psychologist :*

Miss Edna M. Johns, A.R.C.M., B.A. (Hon Psych.), Qualified Teacher.

*Social Worker :*

Miss J. P. Frobisher, Diploma in Social Science (temporary appointment until September, 1949.)

*Secretary :*

Miss Mary Tindill.

CHANGES IN STAFF.

Dr. C. H. Ball resigned on 30th April, to take up a post in the Canadian Public Health Service. Dr. G. F. Boyle, of the Paisley Public Health Department, commenced duty on 10th May, as Assistant School Medical Officer in place of Dr. Ball.

The School Dental Services suffered a severe set back by the resignations of Miss A. Ramsden, L.D.S., who reached retiring age on 14th December, after serving the Authority for 28 years, and Miss L. Ritchie, who sent in her resignation on 22nd December, in order to go into private practice. Up to the present, their places have not been filled.

The School Dental Service is now without any Dental Officer.

Miss S. B. Hudson, L.C.S.T., the Speech Therapist, resigned on 31st August, to take up a similar post near her own home in Middlesex, to be superseded by Miss S. E. Mason, L.C.S.T., who commenced duty on 1st September. Miss Mason, besides holding an Honours Diploma of the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art and an International Phonetics Association Certificate (1st class), is a qualified teacher.

Miss V. Marshall, one of the clerks in the office, resigned on 3rd July, to be married, and was replaced by Miss D. Blaker, who commenced duty on 9th August.

At the Child Guidance Clinic, as the post of Psychiatric Social Worker could not be filled because of the lack of a suitable applicant, it was decided to appoint Miss J. P. Frobisher, who has her Diploma in Social Science, as a temporary social worker. She commenced duty on 1st September, 1948.

#### GENERAL.

During the year a new School Health Service folding leaflet has been brought into use which serves a dual purpose. On one page all the information concerning the services available is given, whilst on the other page all the information necessary and desirable for recording on the new School Medical Record Cards, such as National Registration number, infectious diseases, etc., is requested. These leaflets are issued before school medical inspections, and they serve as notifications and invitations to the parents to be present at the inspection of their children. The portion of the leaflet with the medical history and other data relating to the child is detached, and brought to the inspection by the parent, and saves the time of the school medical officer, who has most of the necessary information before him when the inspection begins. School doctors are now also asked to complete, at school medical inspections, the portions marked "Medical Officer's Comments" on the School Record Cards introduced by the York Education Committee. Apart from the time required for their completion these school record cards present no difficulty.

The old Remand Homes at Alma Terrace and Heslington Road were closed on 31st March and the new Ashbank Remand Home, with accommodation for fifteen boys, was opened on 22nd March. This passed to the control of the Children Committee at the end of the year; it serves not only York, but other authorities, and has nearly always been full to capacity.

During the summer two of the school nurses attended a Course in Health Education at St. Hugh's College, Oxford.



Miss Glew, the Dental Attendant, was also given permission to attend a Refresher Course for Dental Attendants at the Eastman Clinic, London, but was unable to secure a place.

On 5th July the Fairfield Sanatorium School was taken over by the Education Committee.

On account of the difficulties involved in transporting York's deaf children by bus and railway to the Doncaster Residential School for the Deaf, it has now been arranged that they are taken direct from their own homes in York, by ambulance, to the School. One ambulance can accommodate the whole of the children, and one guide is sufficient to accompany them on the journey.

The Senior Assistant School Medical Officer attended a one-day conference on cerebral palsy in London on 14th April.

## HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

Normal repair and maintenance work of the schools, including painting and decoration, have proceeded up to the maximum amount of work allowed by the labour and materials position. Three new Schools were opened in the course of the year and each includes a Medical Inspection Room and the necessary ancillary accommodation.

### SCHOOL MEALS (Additional accommodation).

	<i>Meals per day.</i>
Fulford Rd. Special (E.S.N.) School (Dining-room and scullery)	220
Heworth Church Hall (Dining-room) ... ..	60
St. Wilfrid's R.C. School (Dining-room and scullery) ... ..	350
St. George's R.C. School (Dining Hall) ... ..	300
Park Grove School (Dining-room) ... ..	375

Besides this additional accommodation already opened, work has begun but is not yet complete on projects to provide another 1300 additional places each day.

## CO-ORDINATION.

All the Corporation Health Services are co-ordinated under Dr. Catherine Crane, who is Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Officer to the Children and Welfare Committees.



## NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON SCHOOL REGISTERS IN DECEMBER, 1948.

Primary, Secondary Modern and Special Schools :	1948.	1947.
Children over five years ... ..	12,519	11,876
Children under five years ... ..	577	559
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,096	12,435
Grammar Schools (maintained) ... ..	1,896	1,903
Day School of Commerce ... ..	200	204
Day Technical School :		
Full time ... ..	63	
Part time ... ..	426	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	489	436
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	15,681	14,978
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Increase in numbers over previous year=703.

### PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

Throughout the year the average attendance of the over fives in the Primary, Secondary Modern and Special Schools has been over 90%; for the under fives the percentage has been over 80%. These figures approximate very closely to those of former years.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year, school medical inspections have been carried out in the primary and secondary schools on four different age groups, which approximate to the ages of five, eight, eleven and fourteen years, so that each child comes under review every three years. The inclusion of the eight year olds has been justified by the incidence of defects found in this group which amount to over 23%, of which nearly 8% are defects of vision (excluding squint).

The number of children inspected at one session has been kept to twenty, which allows the school doctor six minutes to completely examine the child, to talk to the parent, to enter the findings of the examination on the medical record card, to complete the medical portion of the school record card, and such additional tasks as reference to private doctor or hospital, or recommendation for meals, clothes, or completion of forms for immunisation, etc.

Six minutes every three years does not sound a lot of time to devote to this most important work but it is hoped that, with regular weighing and measuring in the schools, graphs will be kept for each child which will show at a glance those children who are not progressing satisfactorily.

If, in addition to this supervision, it becomes possible for each child to be medically inspected at least once a year, then we may look forward to an ever decreasing incidence of ill-health amongst school children than has existed in the past.

In the Grammar Schools medical inspections were carried out on each new child who had not been examined in his final year at the primary school and on others who had not been seen for two or more years.

At the Day School of Commerce and the Day Technical School the leavers were inspected, whilst at the School of Art only second year students were examined. At the Fulford Road Special School (E.S.N.) all the children were medically examined, whilst at the Open-Air School all were seen at the end of each term.

### GENERAL CONDITION.

At school medical inspections, medical officers assess the general physical fitness of a child and place it in one of three categories, viz : A (good); B (fair); C (poor).

In the Primary, Secondary Modern and Special Schools, the 4,642 children examined were assessed as follows :—

Category A	...	...	1,461 (31.5%)
Category B	...	...	2,848 (61.4%)
Category C	...	...	333 ( 7.1%)

In the Grammar Schools, the 1,166 children examined were placed as follows :—

Category A	...	...	511 (43.8%)
Category B	...	...	616 (52.8%)
Category C	...	...	39 ( 3.4%).

### AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS.

BOYS					GIRLS					
Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight		Age	Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight	
	Ft.	Ins.	St.	lbs.			Ft.	Ins.	St.	lbs.
12	3	2.23	2	6.58	3	11	3	1.90	2	5.16
177	3	5.13	2	12.20	4	170	3	4.71	2	10.17
393	3	6.69	3	0.40	5	406	3	6.50	2	13.27
94	3	8.99	3	4.09	6	71	3	8.14	3	2.37
45	3	10.88	3	9.16	7	29	3	11.43	3	8.45
537	4	1.75	4	2.59	8	545	4	1.45	4	0.19
72	4	5.38	4	6.24	9	57	4	2.90	4	3.68
345	4	5.66	5	.49	10	357	4	5.58	4	13.34
305	4	6.83	5	4.59	11	301	4	6.66	5	5.14
5	4	10.00	5	5.15	12	7	4	8.17	5	12.03
14	4	10.39	6	2.50	13	11	4	10.88	6	6.61
309	5	1.84	7	6.67	14	314	5	1.60	7	9.26
30	5	3.86	7	13.98	15	25	5	1.94	7	10.31



AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING  
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOYS					GIRLS					
Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight		Age	Number Examined	Average Height		Average Weight	
	Ft.	ins.	St.	lbs.			Ft.	ins.	St.	lbs.
1	4	10.31	6	12.0	10	—	—	—	—	—
29	4	8.31	5	13.67	11	39	4	9.96	6	1.33
16	4	10.65	6	4.03	12	42	4	11.38	6	2.23
251	5	0.22	6	10.76	13	183	5	0.97	7	8.28
48	5	2.38	7	5.39	14	10	5	1.47	7	8.00
167	5	5.18	8	10.84	15	221	5	2.82	8	7.71
19	5	7.30	9	7.36	16	37	5	3.62	8	3.47
37	5	8.11	10	1.21	17	57	5	4.07	9	0.19
2	5	6.37	9	13.62	18	6	5	4.01	9	1.96
1	5	11.50	10	9.0	19	—	—	—	—	—

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN PRIMARY AND  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

*(Secondary Schools include Modern, Grammar and Technical).*

Periodic medical inspections have been carried out on 5,808 children including 1,166 Grammar School children. Of these 2,909 were boys and 2,899 were girls.

The number of re-inspections was 4,656 and the number of special inspections 4,196, making a total of 8,852 altogether.

Amongst the children inspected 1,361 (23.4%) were found to have defects other than those of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, which required treatment.

VISION.

All children including the entrants to the primary school now have their vision tested by the nurses before school medical inspections. 359 children were found as a result of these tests during the year to need treatment for defective vision. This number included those children already in possession of glasses but who needed referring to the eye clinic for re-examination.



Amongst the entrants to the primary schools 1.8% as compared with 1.9% last year were found to need an ophthalmic investigation for defective vision alone. If entrants with squints are added, the percentage of children attending school for the first time during 1948, and found to need ophthalmic treatment or supervision, was 5.8%.

It was found impossible to test the vision of 119 of the 1,408 entrants. Of these 119 children, 18 were 3 years old, 71 were 4 years old, 28 were 5 years old, whilst 2 were 6 years old.

The visual testing of the entrants at the age of five years has discovered several cases of anisometropia, and in some the sight of the defective eye will be preserved as a result of the provision of glasses at this age.

### SQUINT.

Of all the children inspected in school, 111 (1.9%) were found to have squints. Fifty-six of these were in the entrant (5 year old) group, and 32 of them had already received treatment for the complaint and only needed supervision.

Out of the 111 children seen with squints, 50 were in need of treatment.

### EXTERNAL EYE CASES.

Of 68 children found with external diseases of the eye, only 36 were in need of active treatment. Twenty-two had blepharitis, 4 had conjunctivitis, whilst the remainder had various defects of a minor character.

Only one child was seen with a corneal opacity.

### DEFECTIVE COLOUR VISION.

Forty-five children were found amongst those examined at school with defective colour vision; 32 boys and 3 girls were red-green blind, and 8 boys were green blind. Two boys were completely colour blind.

### EAR DISEASE AND DEAFNESS.

In this category of defects, 192 children were found, of whom 73 were in need of treatment. The others were either already receiving treatment, or needed supervision only.

Of the 73 needing treatment, 31 had discharges from one or both ears, whilst 19 were deaf to a varying degree and needed investigation. The others had earache, catarrh, wax, etc.

Of those requiring supervision, 49 were slightly deaf in one or both ears, due, in the majority of cases, to a "running ear" in the past, whilst 42 had discharging ears and were receiving treatment.

## AUDIOMETRIC TESTING.

Dr. Boyle carried out hearing tests by means of a gramophone audiometer on a group of children in one of the schools. Of the 227 children tested, 18 children did not reach a satisfactory standard at the first time of testing, whilst 12 of these, on retesting, were thought to have defective hearing and were referred for investigation. Three were found to have eustachian catarrh, two had running ears, two had had mastoid trouble, whilst one was found to have wax. The others did not attend for investigation.

## TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Almost 10 per cent. of children seen at school medical inspections had enlarged tonsils, adenoids or both. 1.7 per cent. (102 children), were thought to need treatment and were referred to the E.N.T. Specialist at hospital.

During the year, 271 children have received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids, of whom 65 were referred by school medical officers and 206 by general practitioners.

Children are admitted the day before the operation and kept for two nights after the operation.

## ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS.

Although 510 children were seen with glands in their necks larger than usual, only four were considered to need treatment. In addition, another four were referred for tuberculosis of the cervical glands.

## ENURESIS.

Enquiries amongst the mothers of five year old children medically inspected at school during the year revealed the fact that 2.6 per cent. of the children were bed-wetters. The incidence amongst boys was greater than amongst girls, in the ratio of 3 to 2. For several reasons, this percentage is considered to be an under-statement of the real incidence of this complaint.

## SPEECH.

Of 13 children found with speech defects who were not receiving treatment, four were stammerers. Fifty-five other children with speech defects were either already receiving treatment, or the defect was of such a nature that supervision only was considered necessary for the time being.

## HEART DISEASE.

Forty-eight children were found at school medical inspections with organic or suspected organic disease of the heart; nineteen of these were thought to need treatment or investigation.

Seven had congenital abnormalities, four had organic disease, whilst the remainder were considered to have normal hearts or needed further observation.



During the year five children with rheumatic heart disease were treated at hospital, one of whom died.

### RHEUMATISM.

Fourteen children were treated at hospital for rheumatism, five as in-patients. In addition, three children (2 boys and 1 girl), suffered from rheumatic heart disease as mentioned above under "Heart Disease".

### DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Two hundred and ten children were found with diseases of the lungs, of whom 51 were in need of treatment, 30 for bronchitis, 7 for asthma and 7 for bronchiectasis.

Of those already receiving treatment or merely requiring to be kept under observation, 29 suffered from asthma, 3 from bronchiectasis and 2 had had recent pneumonia. Most of the rest had mild bronchitis. Sixty-two York school children received hospital treatment for asthma during 1948.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year three girls and two boys were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. One girl died of the complaint. Altogether, 22 children were referred to hospital for enlarged glands, seven of whom were diagnosed as tubercular. Four of the seven were operated on, the other three being treated on general health lines.

### DEFORMITIES.

As in former years, by far the biggest number of minor deformities found amongst school children were cases of flat feet. Of 290 children with this condition, 124 were thought to be in need of remedial exercises.

Twenty-nine cases of kyphosis, 16 cases of scoliosis, and 6 cases of lordosis were also discovered, most of whom needed treatment.

### SCABIES.

The incidence of scabies amongst school children continues to show a remarkable decline. Only eight children were found with the complaint at school medical inspections during the year, whilst only 84 compared with 231 in 1947, and 439 in 1946, were treated for it.

### SKIN DISEASES.

There were 390 children found with skin disease, of whom 220 were in need of treatment. Of these, 35 had acne, 34 warts, 16 eczema, 14 impetigo 13 epidermophytosis, whilst smaller numbers were found with other diseases.

No cases of ringworm of the scalp were discovered, but four children had ringworm of the body.



## VACCINATION.

Amongst the 5,808 children inspected during the year it was found that 37.6% were vaccinated. Amongst the entrants 43.5% were vaccinated. This is the first time that an increase in the percentage of children vaccinated has been noted amongst the school entrants. Last year the percentage of entrants vaccinated was 32.4%.

## IMMUNISATION.

77.5% of those inspected during the year were reported to be immunised as compared with 73% last year. Amongst the entrants the percentage reported immunised was 70%; amongst the eight year olds 78.7%; amongst the leavers of the primary schools 77%; amongst the leavers of the secondary modern schools 75%; whilst amongst the Grammar school pupils 87% were immunised.

The parents of all ten year old children inspected who had previously been immunised were asked to allow their children to have a boosting or re-inforcing injection.

## PARENTS OR GUARDIANS PRESENT.

The percentage of parents attending the school medical inspection of their children during the year was 57%.

For the different groups the percentages were as follows :—

With the entrants to the Primary Schools 85%.

With the intermediates in the Primary Schools 76%.

With the leavers from the Primary Schools 65%.

With the leavers from the Secondary Modern Schools 17%.

With the children at the Grammar Schools 17%.

These percentages approximate to those of last year.

## NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The number of nursery schools under the authority of the Education Committee remains the same as last year, viz., two. There is a waiting list of children whose mothers are anxious to get them admitted, and the seventy places are always full. In addition, there are 527 children under five years of age attending nursery classes or infants' departments in the ordinary schools.

Children attending nursery classes or schools, besides their mid-day meal and school milk, receive cod-liver oil and orange juice.

## UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Although the figures given for the incidence of infestation of children by vermin only show a decrease of 16% compared with 1947, both doctors and nurses agree that there is a great change for the better in this respect amongst school children during the last few years. It only needs the presence of a few

nits in a child's hair for the child to be classed as verminous. Using this strict gauge during 1948, 860 individual children (126 boys and 734 girls) were found to be verminous as a result of over six visits being paid on an average to each department during the year by the school nurses.

Amongst the girls :—

317					once.
243	„	„	„	„	twice.
100	„	„	„	„	three times.
40	„	„	„	„	four times.
25	„	„	„	„	five times.
4	„	„	„	„	six times.
5	„	„	„	„	seven times.

Total : 734

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Amongst the boys :—

68					once.
38	„	„	„	„	twice.
16	„	„	„	„	three times.
2	„	„	„	„	four times.
1	„	„	„	„	five times.
1	„	„	„	„	seven times.

Total : 126

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At the cleansing centre 279 children (compared with 445 in 1947) were treated during the year for hair infestation. In addition 135 families comprising 561 children have been provided free with D.D.T. hair emulsion to use at home. Some of these families come regularly to the School Clinic for fresh supplies.

## EFFECT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The National Health Service Act was introduced on 5th July, a short time before the commencement of the school summer holidays, and at first its effects on the School Health Service were hardly discernible.

Now that the Act has been in force for over six months, its advantages and disadvantages with regard to school children are more readily assessable.

The significant drop of 26% in the number of school children attending the Minor Ailment Clinic during the last six months of 1948, compared with the same period in 1947, suggests that before the Act came into force some parents were seeking medical advice from the school medical officers in order to avoid the cost of private medical attention. It was a common occurrence for mothers to bring children to the school clinic to see if it was necessary to seek treatment from their family doctor. The attendance at the Minor Ailment Clinic in Rougier Street in the early months of 1948 was usually over 60, and not infrequently over 90; too many to be seen in a morning session.



The numbers have now receded to a reasonable figure, and the work has reverted to the treating of minor ailments so that the staff feel capable of giving those who attend adequate attention and treatment.

Comparing the same two periods the number of children attending the Ophthalmic Clinic shows an increase of 9%, no doubt due to the reviewing of cases of strabismus prior to orthoptic treatment, which it is hoped to resume at the York County Hospital early in 1949. Thus, the new Act has not influenced this portion of the work, which is still carried out by the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, who has been admitted to the list of ophthalmic medical practitioners.

When the Health Act came into force, the Ministry of Education, in Circular 179, appealed to Authorities to preserve their School Dental Services so as to ensure the continuance of priority for school children. As it is, the School Dental Service is gradually disintegrating. With the installation of a third dental unit and an approved establishment of three Dental Officers, including the Senior Dental Officer, York was fully equipped with the most modern apparatus to deal effectively with the preservation and care of the teeth of the school population, and yet, at the end of the year, of two dentists, one had retired and the other resigned. No one has yet been found to fill the three vacancies. It is to be hoped that something will be done soon to prevent all the good work of the past years being lost.

With regard to the supply of spectacles for school children, the position since 5th July has become serious; children are now kept waiting four to twelve months for their spectacles, whereas when there was a school optician, two to three weeks was the usual delay.

Again, since 5th July, it is very difficult to ascertain if a child has obtained its spectacles until a medical re-inspection is carried out by the school doctor some time later. It has made the work of following up children of careless parents much more difficult. Several cases have been discovered where the prescription sent by the local executive council has not been taken to an optician.

It is now possible for children who cannot work without the aid of spectacles to be recommended through the hospital for a second pair. This provision has solved the difficult problem of the high myope, amongst others, having to wait for weeks for the repair of broken spectacles.

With regard to orthopaedic work, the position has not changed. Mr. Crockatt, of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, continues to hold a monthly session in the School Clinic, whilst both hospitals treat whatever orthopaedic cases are referred to them.

During the year, but after 5th July, one child was found to be deaf to such an extent that he was not able to benefit from being taught in an ordinary school without the use of a hearing-aid. As there was no immediate prospect of obtaining such an aid under the Act, the Committee provided the child with a proprietary type.

Another boy, who had been provided in 1947 with a similar hearing-aid, was unable to obtain from National Health Sources the cost of the replacement



of an expensive lost part, as the model was not the same type as that provided by the Government. The Committee eventually paid for the replacement.

As the Chiropody Clinic at the City General Hospital was unable to accept school children with foot defects, except after months of waiting, it was decided to hold a session for school children in the School Clinic each week. The position has not changed since the National Health Services Act became operative, so the weekly foot clinic is still held.

Before 5th July the waiting time for a child needing removal of tonsils and adenoids was about six months. Not only is there no improvement in this position since that date, but there is reason to believe that the delay is now even longer.

Another difficulty caused since the new Act came into operation is due to the fact that general practitioners are no longer obliged to issue medical certificates in respect of school children absent from school, unless the Education Authority threatens to prosecute the parents of the absent child. Apart from the increased burden put on the school enquiry officers, this difficulty delays the discovery of early epidemics in schools, and so interferes with the preventive side of school health work.

The local medical committee have agreed, however, to co-operate in this matter on their request for a free issue of blank medical certificates being granted by the Education Committee.

Up to 5th July, 1948, hospital reports in respect of all York school children attending the two local hospitals were received by the School Medical Officer. These ceased except in respect of those children referred by the school medical officers, but on representations being made to the Secretary of the local hospital group, the sending of reports has been resumed.

### THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

At the end of the year there were 104 children ( 53 boys and 51 girls) in attendance at this School. During the course of the year, 27 boys and 23 girls were admitted to the school, and 28 boys and 21 girls discharged from it.

Both parents and general medical practitioners are realising more and more the advantages of this type of school for the child who is debilitated, with the result that there is a waiting list for admission.

The children receive three meals a day as well as Virol and milk, and after dinner have a short siesta on beds in the open air if the weather permits.

The school is visited by Dr. K. R. Jones, at least once a week, and more often by a school nurse.

From the "H. R. Morrell Fund", six children were provided during the year with boots or clothes.

## CLASS FOR THE PARTIALLY-SIGHTED.

This class, which contains 8 children, (6 boys and 2 girls), is housed in the Open-Air School, but follows its own curriculum. The illumination of the classroom has recently been much improved by the installation of fluorescent lighting.

## FULFORD ROAD SPECIAL SCHOOL (E.S.N.).

This day school for educating subnormal children has been full throughout the year and a small waiting list has accumulated.

Twenty boys and four girls were admitted during the year and 14 boys and 7 girls discharged from the school.

There are now 104 children in attendance, 61 of whom are boys and 43 girls.

The number of boys being admitted compared to the number of girls shows an increasing proportion, so that soon the school will be predominantly a boys' school.

Mr. T. L. Cole, B.A., the headmaster of the school, has provided me with the following information relating to the after-careers of the children who left in 1948 :—

<i>Boys.</i>				<i>Girls</i>			
Laundry hand	...	...	2	Laundry hand	...	...	1
Upholsterer's assistant	...	...	1	Cork factory	...	...	1
Greengrocer's boy	...	...	1	Seeking employment	...	...	2
Warehouseman	...	...	1	Deceased	...	...	1
Brewer's assistant	...	...	1				
Sent to Remand Home	...	...	1				
Seeking employment	...	...	1				

Three children left York and three others were transferred to other schools, (1 to a Sanatorium school, 1 to class for partially-sighted, and 1 to Primary school).

One girl was excluded as ineducable after being given a trial.

Fourteen children were notified to the local Authority for further supervision including six children who left the Special School (E.S.N.) during the year.

The school was visited once a week by the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer and twice a week by a school nurse.

On the initiative of Mr. T. L. Cole, the new headmaster, an evening class for former pupils was commenced in September, 1948, with the permission of the Chief Education Officer. Eleven boys and six girls (aged 16 to 17 years) enrolled; and a weekly handicraft class was held. The average attendance has been eleven students. All the day school staff assist in this new venture, and an effort has been made to create a "club" atmosphere rather than that of an Evening Institute.

It is hoped to commence a second class next year, the idea having proved so successful.



## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The numbers of York school children who are receiving special educational or medical treatment as handicapped children are listed as follows:—

*Blind*: Five children are in residential institutions for the blind.

*Partially-sighted*: There are eight children in the class for the partially-sighted.

*Deaf*: Fifteen children are in residential institutions for the deaf.

*Partially deaf*: Three children have been provided with hearing-aids and attend the ordinary schools; one other child was recommended for a class for partially deaf but has not gone because of parental objection.

One child is on the waiting list for a hearing-aid.

*Delicate*: One hundred and four children were attending the Day Open-Air School at the end of the year. One child was sent to a residential open-air school.

*Diabetic*: One diabetic child attends an ordinary school.

*Educationally sub-normal*: One hundred and four was the maximum number of children attending the Day Special School (E.S.N.) during 1948. Three children attended residential institutions for educationally sub-normal children.

*Epileptic*: There is one child in a residential institution for epileptics; another child with pyknolepsy is to have tuition at home from a teacher provided by the Education Committee.

*Maladjusted*: There is one child certified under this heading and attending Ledstone Hall School.

*Physically handicapped*: During the year, 16 children were in residential institutions for physically handicapped children, 13 of them being in the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside.

*Defective in Speech*: Eighty-nine children have attended the Speech-training Clinic during the year, particulars of which will be found elsewhere in the report.

Altogether 42 children have been given treatment in residential institutions as handicapped children.

## CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933.

There are 46 children in the care of the Education Committee under the Act of 1933; 33 are in foster homes, eight of them being in employment. Twelve are accommodated in various Children's Homes, and one is in a residential Special School (E.S.N.).

All children are medically examined before they are boarded out.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the monthly incidence of infectious diseases during 1948, comparing the figures for the year with those of the three previous years :—

Month	Diph- theria	Scarlet Fever	German Measles	Measles	Chicken- pox	Whoop- ing cough	Mumps
January ...	—	19	—	—	31	4	27
February ...	1	11	3	3	16	2	118
March ...	—	13	2	1	30	3	148
April ...	—	16	—	11	23	3	145
May ...	—	14	2	67	20	8	71
June ...	2	25	1	48	39	2	20
July ...	—	23	—	73	11	11	2
August ...	—	—	—	52	1	15	3
September ...	—	7	2	19	4	21	4
October ...	—	36	4	32	25	12	3
November ...	1	40	4	15	26	4	—
December ...	—	45	—	113	13	23	1
Total, 1948	4	249	18	434	239	108	542
„ 1947	4	127	43	838	79	206	15
„ 1946	14	143	11	164	134	175	9
„ 1945	90	167	11	609	67	148	373

Diphtheria again shows a remarkably low incidence, only four cases being reported during the whole year for the whole school population, and there were no deaths from the disease. From school medical records it appears that 77.5 per cent. of the school population have been immunised against diphtheria. The following table shows the incidence of diphtheria and the number of deaths amongst school children in York since 1942 :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
No. of cases of diphtheria	134	127	157	90	14	4	4
No. of deaths from diphtheria	8	2	6	1	—	—	—

Scarlet fever became troublesome in one or two districts at the end of the year, but the highest incidence in any one school was fifteen cases spread over the last three months of the year.

A severe epidemic of mumps was experienced during the period February to May.

## YORK SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The 35th Annual Report of the York Schools Athletic Association by the General Secretary (Mr. H. G. Rayson), has been printed already in the Report of the Work of the Education Committee for the year ending 31st July, 1948.

### PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

*Report by Miss O. M. Smith and Mr. G. Rees, Physical Training Organisers.*

The remedial classes at the School Clinic are for Infants and Juniors up to the age of eight and for girls of all ages. Mr. Rees has charge of the classes for boys over eight years of age at Castlegate School.

At the School Clinic the work has again proved very interesting. Although the numbers of children receiving treatment are approximately the same as in 1947, it is gratifying to report a higher percentage of discharges.

There is satisfaction in remedial work in that with a short daily practice of prescribed corrective exercises, it is possible to overcome postural defects quite quickly. If postural weaknesses are noticed early and treated as soon as noticed, there is generally no reason why there should not be a complete cure. The co-operation of the parents who have seen that the essential practice of exercises at home has been carried out, and of the Head Teachers who have ensured the attendance of children at the Clinic, has been invaluable.

This year 132 children have attended, 78 for flat foot treatment and 54 for posture re-training. Of these, 101 have been discharged, 58 from the flat foot and 43 from the posture classes. The figure 101 includes 5 who left York before treatment could be completed.

Attendance figures are based on the maximum number of treatments a child could have as well as the actual number of classes he or she attends. In this way the absence rate is attained. This course has to be adopted since the time of each child's treatment varies in length. The number in each class remains a constant number, as when one is discharged, the vacancy is immediately filled. The following are the figures:—

		Spring term (10 sessions) Attendances		Summer term (14 sessions) Attendances		Autumn term (13 sessions) Attendances	
		Possible	Actual	Possible	Actual	Possible	Actual
Class 1	...	99	74	133	101	99	80
Class 2	...	87	53	69	54	152	100
Class 3	...	110	82	126	109	120	96
Class 4	...	101	82	82	62	95	84
Class 5	...	98	86	121	93	107	83
Class 6	...	62	46	101	72	108	86
Total		557	423	632	491	681	529



Year's total :	Maximum Possible	...	1,870
	Actual	... ..	1,443
	Absences	... ..	427

Mr. Rees has two classes for boys at Castlegate School, one for flat foot and one for posture re-training. Until July there was an additional class at Nunthorpe Grammar School. Of 27 attending here, 15 were discharged. The figures for classes at Castlegate for the first half-year were a total of 56 : 35 were discharged. To the remaining 21, 25 were admitted, making a total of 46 for the second half of the year and from this number 26 were discharged. It is planned to increase the classes at Castlegate in 1949 so that a larger number of boys may receive treatment.

## SCHOOL CAMPS.

*Report by Mr. H. B. Wrigley, Headmaster, Haxby Road Junior School.*

The School Camp was run jointly at Robin Hood's Bay between the Haxby Road and Fishergate Junior Schools as in 1947.

197 children (girls and boys) from the two schools attended for one week each and owing to the large numbers the camp was spread over a period of five weeks in the summer holidays.

The organisation of the camp, which again was run on an entirely voluntary basis, no paid labour being employed, was under the direction of Mr. H. M. Skinner (Haxby Road School), who was assisted by members of the staffs of both schools and by the Fishergate Old Boys' Association.

The third week, when the rainfall was unusually heavy, was occupied by fifty girls, who, in spite of the wet, by their cheerfulness, demonstrated once more that life in the open-air, under canvas, is both healthy and safe.

During the holiday, the camp was visited by Alderman J. Hargrave and Mr. H. Oldman, M.A., Chairman and Chief Education Officer respectively, of the Education Committee.

The time at the camp was spent, as before, in playing games, bathing, observing sea-shore marine life, climbing, and in rambles over the moors.

## CO-OPERATION.

Another year's smooth working of the School Health Service owes much to the co-operation and whole-hearted support of parents, teachers, administrative and professional staffs, helped by the good work of outside agencies like the N.S.P.C.C., and the Rotary Club. We express our thanks to all for their services, and hope for their continued interest.

## N.S.P.C.C.

Inspector A. E. Blackham has provided me with the following figures relating to York school children during 1948. There is little or no improvement to report compared with the previous year :—

	1948	1947
Number of children concerned ... ..	212	211
Number of people involved (males 54, females 87) ... ..	141	145
Number of cases of :—		
Neglect ... ..	68	48
Ill-treatment ... ..	12	18
Assault ... ..	3	4
Advice sought ... ..	32	36
Other wrongs ... ..	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	117	110
	<hr/>	<hr/>
How dealt with :—		
Warned by Officer ... ..	81	70
Advised by Officer ... ..	31	29
Prosecuted and convicted ... ..	—	2
Dealt with in Juvenile Courts ... ..	—	2
Otherwise dealt with ... ..	5	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	117	110
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cases closed as satisfactory ... ..	84	71
Cases remaining under supervision ... ..	33	39
Number of supervisory visits ... ..	386	471

Of the cases remaining under supervision from 1947, two resulted in prosecutions and convictions, and there were two Juvenile Court cases, as a result of which three children were removed from the custody of their parents and committed to the care of "Fit persons". Four children were admitted to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

A grant of ten guineas was made to the Society in 1948, by the Education Committee.

## PROVISION OF MEALS.

During the year provision has been made for 1305 additional children to have their mid-day meal at school, so that in December the average number being supplied daily was 5,335 (37 per cent.).

The cost to the children has been kept at 4d. in the Primary Schools and 5d. in the Secondary Schools.



The scale governing the granting of free meals has not been altered during the year, but the number of children in receipt of free meals in December, was 708, or over 13 per cent. of all those having school meals. The corresponding numbers in 1946 and 1947 were 268 and 522 respectively.

Only 42 per cent of the children in receipt of free meals attended for them during holiday periods.

### SCHOOL MEALS.

Average number supplied daily.

1948	Primary and Secondary Modern Schools.		Grammar Schools.		Total.
	Free.	Paid.	Free.	Paid.	
January ... ..	514	3520	22	667	4723
February ... ..	553	3444	21	616	4634
March ... ..	579	3499	22	600	4700
April ... ..	624	3505	23	561	4713
May ... ..	643	3501	22	544	4710
June ... ..	636	3104	24	565	4329
July ... ..	635	3136	22	489	4282
August ... ..	290	133	—	—	423
September ... ..	594	3735	20	659	5008
October ... ..	627	3873	32	649	5181
November ... ..	650	3885	34	655	5224
December ... ..	672	3981	36	646	5335

Number of meals supplied free in 1948 : 144,395.

Number of meals supplied on payment in 1948 : 859,389.

### Meals supplied during school holidays.

Holiday Period, 1948.	Percentage of Usual Demand.		Numbers of dinners served.	
	Free.	Paid.	Free.	Paid.
Easter ... ..	46	8	2738	3181
Whitsuntide ... ..	54	13	1438	2039
Midsummer ... ..	49	4	8374	4089
October ... ..	35	6	1154	1405
Christmas ... ..	26	4	1641	1601

## PROVISION OF MILK.

Percentage of children in all schools (Primary, Secondary and Grammar) taking a bottle of milk in school daily at the end of 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Percentage in the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools, (excluding the Grammar Schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84

## MILK CONSUMPTION.

Average number of bottles of milk supplied free daily.

1948	Primary	Modern Secondary	Grammar.	Totals
January	8175	2480	995	11650
February	8296	2496	1063	11855
March	8223	2491	1061	11775
April	8438	2420	1057	11915
May	8355	2423	1038	11816
June	8276	2472	1086	11834
July	8346	2316	999	11661
August	131	—	—	131
September	8402	3019	1047	12468
October	8451	3009	1055	12515
November	8377	2852	1036	12265
December	8329	2771	1008	12108

## PROVISION OF CLOTHES.

Clothes and footwear are provided for school children under Section 51 of the Education Act, 1944, and in accordance with the same income scale governing the granting of free meals.

For the financial year ending on 31st March, 1949, the figures relating to the granting of free clothes and footwear were as follows :—

Provision of Clothing and Footwear under Section 51 of the  
Education Act, 1944.

No. of children recommended by Headteachers and others	...	...	414
No. of families involved	...	...	239
No. of families found to be eligible for free clothing and footwear under Committee's scale	...	...	212
No. of children supplied with free clothing and footwear	...	...	387

*Boys.*

Boots	...	...	...	...	...	223 pairs.
Overcoat	...	...	...	...	...	31
Suits	...	...	...	...	...	68
Socks	...	...	...	...	...	45 pairs.
Underclothing	...	...	...	...	...	153 articles.



### *Girls.*

Shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	185 pairs.
Overcoats	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Dresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Socks	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 pairs.
Underclothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 articles.
Number of families with incomes above scale							27
Five supplied with footwear on promise to refund cost to the Authority.							
Six aided with footwear and overcoats from Canadian Red Cross.							

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

The School Health Service provides comprehensive medical treatment for all school children in maintained or voluntary-aided schools, except in those cases where domiciliary treatment is required.

The School Clinic is open and staffed all the year round except on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

In addition to the treatment of minor ailments, the following defects are dealt with at special clinics :—

1. Defective vision and squint.
2. Ear, nose and throat diseases.
3. Orthopaedic defects.
4. Skin diseases, including ringworm of the scalp.
5. Emotional, educational and character abnormalities (Child Guidance Clinic).
6. Dental troubles including orthodontic defects.
7. Verminous conditions.
8. Foot defects needing chiropody.
9. Speech defects.

The dental clinics, with the exception of the orthodontic clinic, are suspended until it is possible to obtain the services of a dental officer.

### HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements with the hospitals for the treatment of school children are similar to those of last year, the only difference now being that the Committee are no longer responsible for the payment of such services. During

1948, reports have been received in respect of 2,626 school children seen either as out-patients or treated as in-patients, of whom 761 (29 per cent.), were referred by school medical officers.

The following table gives particulars relating to these children :—

Complaint	Total No. of cases	No. of out- patients	No. of in- patients	Referred by A.S.M.O's	Referred otherwise
SKIN DISEASES.					
Ringworm of scalp ...	—	—	—	—	—
Warts ... ..	35	35	—	27	8
Other diseases ... (27 different types)	109	103	6	52	57
TOTALS ...	144	138	6	79	65
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.					
Tonsils and Adenoids	432	161	271	127	305
Ear conditions ...	135	89	46	46	89
Nasal conditions ...	54	39	15	21	33
Other conditions ...	42	36	6	26	16
TOTALS ...	663	325	338	220	443
MEDICAL CONDITIONS.					
Asthma ... ..	62	62	—	7	55
Cardiac Disease ...	47	45	2	31	16
Chest investigation ...	203	177	26	73	130
Epilepsy ... ..	9	8	1	3	6
Rheumatism ... ..	17	10	7	2	15
T. B. Cases ... ..	12	7	5	3	9
Other conditions ...	253	189	64	88	165
TOTALS ...	603	498	105	207	396
SURGICAL CONDITIONS.					
Injuries (casualties, etc.) ... ..	453	420	33	42	411
Orthopaedic conditions	248	218	30	47	201
Glands... ..	15	12	3	1	14
Cysts ... ..	20	17	3	4	16
Herniae ... ..	19	8	11	12	7
Undescended testicles	16	13	3	8	8
Septic conditions ...	100	85	15	21	79
Other conditions ...	89	41	48	13	76
TOTALS ...	960	814	146	148	812



HOSPITAL SCHEME—*continued.*

Complaint.	Total No. of cases.	No. of out- patients.	No. of in- patients.	Referred by A.S.M.O's	Referred otherwise
CHIROPODY.					
Verrucae ... ..	24	24	—	22	2
Corns ... ..	17	17	—	—	17
Other conditions ...	9	9	—	6	3
TOTALS ...	50	50	—	28	22
EYE CONDITIONS					
Eye Diseases ... ..	62	56	6	14	48
Refractions ... ..	19	19	—	3	16
Squints ... ..	125	110	15	62	63
TOTALS ...	206	185	21	79	127
GRAND TOTALS	2626	2010	616	761	1865

## MINOR AILMENT CLINIC.

The following table shows the incidence of the different complaints treated at the minor ailment clinic during the year. There is a marked decline in the incidence of both ringworm of the scalp and scabies :—

Disease or Defect	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Ringworm of the scalp	2	10	30	32	21	5
Ringworm of body ...	28	23	37	46	39	14
Scabies ... ..	29	73	89	83	153	182
Impetigo ... ..	163	182	164	205	334	352
Other Skin Diseases	520	462	548	536	537	429
Minor Eye Defects ...	274	249	289	113	114	136
Minor Ear Defects ...	233	260	263	215	202	264
Miscellaneous ...	3332	2510	1909	1904	2414	2352
Totals ... ..	4581	3769	3329	3134	3814	3734

## DETAILS OF VARIOUS CLINICS.

The following table shows, in summary form, the number of children who attended the various clinics. The Central Clinic is kept open every day of the year except Sundays and Bank Holidays, and a doctor is present every morning for consultation :—

	Central Clinic. Minor Ailments.	Derwent Clinic. Minor Ailments.	Ophthalmic Clinic.	Ear Clinic.	Dental Clinic.
Number of sessions held ... ..	301	101	217	46	692
Average attendance per session ... ..	39.1	10.6	11.5	24.3	10.9
Number of children attending Clinic ...	3172	203	1048	152	3912
Number of attendances	11779	1079	2513	1118	7595

### OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

This clinic was conducted by the S.A.S.M.O., who is on the list of ophthalmic medical officers, and was attended by 1,048 children, compared with 909 in 1947. Three hundred and thirty-five children were ordered glasses for the first time; 257 children had their glasses changed; 272 children were found not to need any change in their glasses; making 864 for whom glasses were prescribed.

In 166 cases the vision was found to be normal and glasses were not necessary; in four cases the glasses were discontinued; 39 children were referred to the consultant ophthalmologist for a further opinion.

Post-mydriatic tests are carried out on all children for whom glasses are prescribed.

Since 5th July it has been no longer possible to check glasses after they are dispensed by the optician and before the children receive them. Furthermore, it is most difficult to follow up children who have been ordered glasses since the prescription is sent direct to their homes and the delay in getting glasses after taking the prescription to the optician is from four to twelve months.

One hundred and twenty-six children with squints were seen at this clinic during the year, of whom 70 were recommended for orthopsis.

### ORTHOPTIC CLINIC.

Owing to the impossibility of obtaining the services of an orthoptist, the orthoptic clinic has not functioned during 1948. However, Mr. Magnus, the consultant ophthalmologist, has reported that he has operated on 41 York school children during the year for squint.

The orthoptic clinic will come into operation again early in 1949.

### EAR DISEASES.

Two hundred and forty-five children attended the School Clinic for one or more ear complaints during the year; 179 had otorrhoea (i.e., "running ears"),



and of these, 92 were discharged cured, 41 were referred to hospital, 10 were sent to their own private doctors, 12 ceased to attend, whilst 24 are still attending.

Of 33 children who were deaf, 19 were discharged after treatment, 12 were referred to a consultant otologist at hospital or otherwise, one to the private doctor, whilst one ceased to attend.

Seventy children were seen because of earache, 20 with furunculosis, and 53 with various complaints such as wax in the ears, etc.

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

*Report by Miss E. Johns, Psychologist.*

#### *Staff.*

The Psychiatrist, Dr. Turgel, continues to attend for six sessions weekly.

We are still without a Psychiatric Social Worker. On 1st September, 1948, however, Miss Jean Frobisher was appointed as Social Worker. This has not made an appreciable difference to the number of interviews the Psychiatrist has been able to give, but it has enabled us to resume some of the outside work, e.g., home visiting, which is so very important in Child Guidance.

#### *Numbers.*

The waiting list is still very long. While this is partly due to arrears resulting from shortage of staff in 1947, it is also due to a growing demand for our services. This is, we feel, a good thing. While at first it might seem to be indicative of a deterioration in the mental health of children, it is much more likely the result of a growing awareness of their psychological needs and of the part the Clinic can play in meeting them.

In addition to the figures which usually appear in the Annual Report, Dr. Turgel has prepared an analysis of 110 cases, which she has seen during the year. This appears in Tables E. F. G and H. The nature of the problems dealt with suggests that children referred to us are for the most part those really needing our help. We should like to express our appreciation to those School Medical Officers, Head Teachers and others who have brought these cases to our notice.

Few cases are now unnecessarily referred. This effects a great saving in time, since a first interview often occupies the team for half a day.

#### *Outside Activities.*

The Psychiatrist attended the International Congress on Mental Health, held in London last August.

The Psychologist attended the Annual Mental Health Conference in London in January, a Conference on Testing Techniques arranged by the British Psychological Society at Clacton in April and the International Congress of Psychology in Edinburgh in July.

Both Psychiatrist and Psychologist have given a number of lectures during the year. These included two of a series on Emotional Development arranged by the National Association for Mental Health with Hull University, one on Adolescence to the Parent-Teachers' Association at Mill Mount Grammar School, and several on Child Guidance and Child Psychology to representative groups of people.

We feel that this educational work is an important function of the Clinic and wish that time and opportunity permitted us to do more of it, especially with parents, teachers, nursery staffs and others dealing with young children.

# Visitors.

Among visitors, whom we have been pleased to welcome during the year, were :—

Councillor Wightman, Mr. Martin—the Psychologist from Leeds University School of Medicine, Dr. and Mrs. Styrt and Miss Weed from U.S.A., Mr. Ke of China, Mental Health Students from Leeds, Students from the Laverthorpe Day Nursery and Miss Barker in training for work in Children's Homes.

## FIGURES FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

A. CASES INTERVIEWED:	YORK			RIDINGS			TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Brought forward from 1947	34	15	49	13	4	17	66
Registered during 1948 ...	132	67	199	18	8	26	225
Closed during 1948 ...	132	70	202	21	9	30	232
Carried forward on 31.12.48	34	12	46	10	3	13	59
On Waiting list 31.12.48	95	52	147	32	17	49	196

B. NEWLY-REGISTERED CASES: REFERRING AGENCIES:	YORK			RIDINGS			TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
School Medical Officers	16	7	23	7	3	10	33
Chief Education Officer	12	1	13	3	2	5	18
Head Teachers ...	25	11	36	—	—	—	36
General Practitioners ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Hospitals ...	1	—	1	2	1	3	4
Parents ...	4	4	8	3	1	4	12
Others (including Psychologist ...)	74	44	118	2	—	2	120
TOTAL :	132	67	199	18	8	26	225
C. CLOSED CASES. TYPE OF SERVICE GIVEN:	YORK			RIDINGS			TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Psychological only ...	99	51	150	3	3	6	156
Consultation only ...	3	2	5	3	1	4	9
Treatment ...	30	17	47	15	5	20	67
RESULT OF TREATMENT:							
Improved ...	22	12	34	10	4	14	48
Discontinued:							
Unco-operative ...	5	4	9	2	1	3	12
Discontinued:							
Unavoidable reasons	3	1	4	3	—	3	7



	YORK	RIDINGS	TOTAL
D. TOTAL NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS KEPT:	1029	284	1313
VISITS OF ENQUIRY PAID TO HOME OR SCHOOL :			
First half of year ...	5	—	5
Second half of year ...	56	1	57

ANALYSIS OF 110 CASES SEEN BY PSYCHIATRIST, DR. IRENE  
TURGEL, DURING 1948

E. TYPES OF CASES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PREDOMINANT  
PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURE.

1. <i>Delinquency</i> (Lying, stealing, truanting) 16 Court cases included	21
2. <i>Behaviour disorders</i> (Out of control, aggressiveness, defiance, negativistic behaviour) ... ..	31
3. <i>Emotional immaturity and backwardness</i> ... ..	15
4. <i>Nervous disorders</i> (Anxieties, hysterical, obsessional symptoms, functional diseases, tics and mannerisms, stammer) ...	22
5. <i>Habit disorders</i> (Enuresis and soiling as main symptoms) ...	20
6. <i>Schizophrenia</i> ... ..	1
Total ...	110

F. TYPES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AETIOLOGY.

1. <i>Physical causes.</i>	
(a) Direct (Epilepsy, postencephalitic state, birth trauma)	6
(b) Indirect (Cleft palate, other physical defects) ...	6
2. <i>Dullness and general development retardation</i> ... ..	9
3. <i>Constitutional instability or abnormal temperamental disposition with or without neurotic conflicts</i> ... ..	54
4. <i>Unfavourable environmental conditions</i> ... ..	34
5. <i>Schizophrenia</i> ... ..	1
Total ...	110

G. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMS.

1. *Enuresis (and soiling) occurred in 34 cases:*

Bed-wetting alone	...	...	...	...	in 6 cases.
With delinquency or behaviour problem	...	...	...	...	in 17 cases.
With emotional immaturity and backwardness	...	...	...	...	in 13 cases.
With nervous symptoms	...	...	...	...	in 6 cases.
8 of the children show two other symptoms besides enuresis.					

2. *Delinquency occurred in 22 cases:*

Anti-social character formation alone	...	...	...	...	in 5 cases.
With bed-wetting	...	...	...	...	in 3 cases.
With immaturity and backwardness	...	...	...	...	in 4 cases.
With nervous symptoms	...	...	...	...	in 4 cases.
With neurotic conflicts	...	...	...	...	in 9 cases.
Unsatisfactory environmental factors	...	...	...	...	in 16 cases.

3. *Neurotic disturbance in 33 cases:*

Anxiety, hysterical and obsessional symptoms	...	...	...	...	in 11 cases.
With delinquent manifestation	...	...	...	...	in 9 cases.
With behaviour disorder	...	...	...	...	in 5 cases.
With immaturity and backwardness	...	...	...	...	in 5 cases.
With habit disorder	...	...	...	...	in 7 cases.

H. DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
I.Q. 65 or under	...	...	1	1	2	
I.Q. 66 to 75	...	...	3	4	7	
I.Q. 76 to 85	...	...	8	2	10	
I.Q. 86 to 95	...	...	23	7	30	} = 66 + % of total
I.Q. 96 to 105	...	...	19	7	26	
I.Q. 106 to 115	...	...	12	6	18	
I.Q. 116 to 125	...	...	7	4	11	
I.Q. 126 to 135	...	...	3	1	4	
I.Q. 136 or over	...	...	nil	2	2	

CONCLUSION :

- 1. The distribution of intelligence among the 110 children investigated corresponds approximately to that of a normal sample of the population.
- 2. The majority of the children do not show single pathological features, but a complex personality disorder.



3. The aetiology as indicated in Table F has been simplified for purposes of classification. Abnormal behaviour can usually be attributed to a combination of causes.

4. Delinquency is the manifestation of neurotic conflicts in 9 of the 22 cases, but most of the others also are in need of psychiatric advice. It is desirable therefore that Juvenile Courts should make more use of the Child Guidance Services.

5. *Treatment.* It is difficult to assess the results of treatment which is still in progress. Of the 96 children who have attended the Clinic more than twice :—

55 have greatly improved.

23 others, though responsive to treatment, have so far not made much progress.

5 (3 adolescent girls and 2 boys) were unco-operative and treatment was discontinued.

In 7 cases the parents were so unco-operative that it was impossible to continue treatment.

The rest have either moved from York or were registered only quite recently.

Those 23 children who have shown no improvement or very little are either very unstable or of very poor intelligence or live in an environment which cannot be adjusted to their needs.

There is no doubt that 15 of these children would benefit very much from residential care in a hostel or school for maladjusted children, but so far only 2 have been placed.

ANALYSIS OF 110 CASES SEEN BY PSYCHIATRIST DURING 1948

YORK RIDINGS

	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
8	3	11	9	1	10	21
19	7	26	3	2	5	31
14	—	14	1	—	1	15
5	8	13	6	3	9	22
8	7	15	3	2	5	20
—	—	—	—	1	1	1
54	25	79	22	9	31	110

- A. TYPES OF CASES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PREDOMINANT PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURE.
1. *Delinquency* (Lying, stealing, truancy) 16 Court cases included ...
  2. *Behaviour disorders* (Out of control, aggressiveness, defiance, negativistic behaviour) ...
  3. *Emotional immaturity and backwardness* ...
  4. *Nervous disorders* (Anxieties, hysterical, obsessional symptoms, functional diseases, tics and mannerisms, stammer) ...
  5. *Habit disorders* ...
  6. *Schizophrenia* ...
- TOTAL ...

YORK RIDINGS

	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
4	—	4	1	1	2	6
2	1	3	3	—	3	6
6	1	7	1	1	2	9
25	13	38	10	6	16	54
17	10	27	7	—	7	34
—	—	—	—	1	1	1
54	25	79	22	9	31	110

- B. TYPES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AETIOLOGY.
1. *Physical causes*
    - (a) Direct (Epilepsy, postencephalitic state, birth trauma) ...
    - (b) Indirect (Cleft palate, other physical defects) ...
  2. *Dullness and general development retardation* ...
  3. *Constitutional instability or abnormal temperamental disposition with or without neurotic conflicts...* ...
  4. *Unfavourable environmental conditions* ...
  5. *Schizophrenia* ...
- TOTAL ...



ANALYSIS OF 110 CASES SEEN BY PSYCHIATRIST DURING 1948—continued.

	YORK			RIDINGS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
C. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMS.						
1. Enuresis (and soiling) occurred in 34 cases :						
Bed-wetting alone	4	2	6	—	—	6
With delinquency or behaviour problem	6	3	9	5	3	17
With emotional immaturity and backwardness	7	3	10	2	1	13
With nervous symptoms	3	1	4	1	1	6
8 of the children show two other symptoms besides enuresis.						
2. Delinquency occurred in 21 cases :						
Anti-social character formation alone	3	—	3	2	—	5
With bed-wetting	—	—	—	3	—	3
With immaturity and backwardness	2	—	2	2	—	4
With nervous symptoms	1	1	2	1	1	4
With neurotic conflicts	4	3	7	2	—	9
Unsatisfactory environmental factors in 16 cases.						
3. Neurotic disturbance in 33 cases :						
Anxiety, hysterical and obsessional symptoms	5	4	9	1	1	11
With delinquent manifestation	3	3	6	2	1	9
With behaviour disorder	1	2	3	1	1	5
With immaturity and backwardness	3	1	4	—	1	5
With habit disorder	1	2	3	2	2	7
D. DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE.						
I.Q. 65 or under	1	—	1	—	1	2
I. Q. 66 to 75	3	3	6	—	1	7
I.Q. 76 to 85	5	1	6	3	1	10
I.Q. 86 to 95	17	5	22	6	2	30
I.Q. 96 to 105	14	6	20	5	1	26
I.Q. 106 to 115	7	5	12	5	1	18
I.Q. 116 to 125	5	3	8	2	1	11
I.Q. 126 to 135	2	1	3	1	—	4
I.Q. 136 or over	—	1	1	—	1	2
TOTAL	54	25	79	22	9	110

## SPEECH TRAINING CLASS.

Miss S. Hudson, L.C.S.T., was in charge of this class until 31.7.1948, when she resigned, and Miss Mason, L.C.S.T., took charge from 1st September. The following figures were supplied by the speech therapists respectively :—

	MISS HUDSON 1.1.48—31.7.48	MISS MASON 1.9.48—31.12.48
STAMMERERS :		
Number treated ... ..	29	20
„ cured ... ..	6	2
„ left school or district ...	1	1
„ still receiving treatment ...	21	17
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic ...	1	—
DYSLALICS :		
Number treated ... ..	24	34
„ cured ... ..	7	4
„ left school or district ...	—	4
„ still receiving treatment ...	17	26
DYSPHONICS :		
Number treated ... ..	4	—
„ cured ... ..	2	—
„ still receiving treatment ...	2	—
CLEFT PALATE CASES :		
Number treated ... ..	14	9
„ cured ... ..	4	—
„ left district ... ..	1	—
„ still receiving treatment ...	9	9

## DENTAL CLINICS.

The equipping of the third dental clinic was completed during the month of August. Not only was it impossible to secure the services of an additional dental officer, but nobody was available to take the place of Miss A. Ramsden, L.D.S., who retired in December after 28 years' service in the York School Health Service. During this long period, Miss Ramsden witnessed a remarkable change for the better in the dental state of York school children, and she was in no small measure responsible for bringing about this improvement.

The School Dental Service received a further serious setback when the last remaining dental officer, Miss Ritchie, handed in her resignation at the end of the year. Thus the year ended with adequate up-to-date equipment for three dental clinics but no dental surgeons to replace the two who had resigned.

From the table in which the dental work for the year is tabulated, it will be seen that at school dental inspections only 28.6 per cent of the children were found to need dental treatment. Thirty years ago the figure was over 90 per cent and the amount of attention required by each child then was much greater. These figures are a measure of the improvement brought about by the School Dental Service. It will be a great pity if all this preventive and conservative work lapses due to the disintegration of the School Dental Services.

The percentage of children accepting treatment has improved from 67% in the previous year to nearly 75% last year.

The number of children given general anaesthesia (gas and oxygen) for dental operations reached the high figure of 1,626 compared with 1,451 in 1947.

In the orthodontic clinic, which is conducted by Mr. Grindrod, L.D.S., 114 children made 685 attendances.



Name of Dental Surgeon.	No. of Children Inspected (Rou- tines).	No. found to need Treat- ment. (Routines only).	No. treated.		Refused Treat- ment or Ignored Notices.	To be treated by Private Dentists.	No. of Children given a General anaesthe- tic.	No. of Fillings of Perma- nent Teeth.	No. of Extrac- tions of Perma- nent Teeth.	Ratio of Fillings to Extrac- tions of Perma- nent Teeth.
			Routine.	Casual.						
Miss Ramsden, L.D.S. ...	5225	1338 25.6 %	871	735	408	39	818	743	260	2.80 to 1
Miss Ritchie, L.D.S. ...	5215	1650 31.06 %	1360	798	119	171	808	3178	712	4.46 to 1
Totals 1948: ...	10440	2988 28.6 %	2231 74.6 % (accept- ance)	1533 Plus 148 brought forward from 1947 =1681	527	210	1626	3921	972	4.03 to 1
Totals 1947: ...	11247	3407	2279	1416	721	282	1451	4131	892	4.60 to 1
		30.29 %	67.0 % (accept- ance)							

## EXAMINATIONS OF EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN.

During the year, 109 attendances were made by children who were examined because of backwardness.

Fourteen boys and four girls were recommended for admission to the Fulford Road Special Day School (E.S.N.), and two children for residential schools for educationally subnormal children.

Nine children were found to be ineducable and were notified to the Local Authority. Seven children who had attended the Day Special School (E.S.N.), were also notified to the Local Authority on leaving school.

The remainder of the children were referred back to their ordinary schools, and, in the majority of cases, were recommended for special educational treatment as backward children.

In addition to children in attendance at ordinary schools, this type of examination is now made on all the boys committed to an Approved School from the Ashbank Remand Home. Last year, eighteen boys were examined by school medical officers of whom two were in need of special educational treatment in a school for educationally sub-normal children.

## REMAND HOME.

The new Ashbank Remand Home was opened on 22nd March, 1948. It is equipped to accommodate 15 boys. Between this date and the end of the year, 87 boys were admitted and the average stay of each boy was 42 days. The Home has its own school and workshops, and the Warden, Mr. E. J. P. Cother, who is a qualified teacher, has managed to combine, most successfully, a homely atmosphere with a healthy discipline, so that, even though escape is easy, it is a rare happening.

The Home was handed over to the Children's Committee on 1st December, 1948, but the School Health Department continues to provide a twenty-four hour service for the boys.

## ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

Mr. Crockatt, the medical superintendent of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, held 10 sessions during the year. One hundred and forty-four children attended, of whom 132 were school children, and 262 attendances were made.

Ten children were admitted to the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital during the year.

School children are also treated at the two local hospitals for orthopaedic defects.

At the City Hospital, 85 children were seen for orthopaedic defects, 28 of whom were referred by the school medical officers, and 57 by others. Sixteen of these 85 children were in-patients.

At the County Hospital, 163 children were seen for orthopaedic defects,



19 of whom were referred by the school medical officers. Fourteen children were treated as in-patients.

Twenty-seven children were supplied with orthopaedic appliances of different kinds during the year.

### SCABIES CLINIC.

Scabies continues to show a marked decline amongst school children. Only 84 school children, compared with 231 in 1947 and 439 in 1946, were treated at the special clinic conducted by the Health Committee during 1948.

### RINGWORM.

The incidence of ringworm shows a marked decrease compared with previous years. There were only two cases of ringworm of the scalp and 28 cases of ringworm of the body, compared with nine cases of the scalp and 23 of the body in 1947.

Class contacts of cases of scalp infection examined under a Wood's lamp numbered 24 during the year.

All cases of ringworm of the scalp are epilated by means of X-Ray at York County Hospital.

### CHIROPODY.

As the delay in getting school children's chiropodial defects treated at hospital was of some months' duration, the Committee agreed to the holding of a special foot clinic once a week on School Clinic premises. This clinic is conducted by Miss Frances Long, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.Ch.S., who also attends the chiropody clinic at the hospital.

During the year, 144 children have attended for the following defects:—

Verrucae	...	...	...	...	83
Corns	...	...	...	...	33
Other defects	...	...	...	...	33

### PLASTIC SURGERY.

Seven children were referred to Mr. Oldfield, the plastic surgeon at St. James' Hospital, Leeds, during the year. One was for cleft palate, one for hare-lip, two for removal of hairy moles, two for penile hypospadias, and one for eye injury.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Post infectious disease cases	...	...	...	...	289
Teachers, etc	...	...	...	...	133
Children for the Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	39
Part-time employment of Children and Young Persons	...	...	...	...	155
Children examined prior to being sent to Institutions	...	...	...	...	6
Children examined at request of Boarding-Out Officer	...	...	...	...	3
Children and Young Persons Act	...	...	...	...	48
Scholarship holders	...	...	...	...	28
Children examined before proceeding to Camp	...	...	...	...	66

*Employment of Young People.* The medical history of 634 children was recorded for the use of the Juvenile Employment Officer, indication being given in those cases where certain types of employment were not thought suitable.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

One hundred and thirty-eight swabs were taken from 105 children swabbed because of sore throats. Most of these were taken from contacts of scarlet fever exhibiting signs of sore throat and in 36 cases haemolytic streptococci were discovered. Such contacts were excluded from school until the throat condition had subsided or a further swab revealed no growth of the bacteria.

## DEATHS AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING 1948.

Two deaths occurred amongst school children between the ages of 5 and 15 years. The causes were as follows :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	1
Pyrexia and exhaustion	...	...	1

## FOLLOWING UP.

Children found with defects at school medical inspections are followed up by the school nurses to see that treatment is obtained. The children are then seen by the school doctor at the next school medical inspection.

During the year the school nurses made 3,517 domiciliary visits and 1,274 visits to schools.

## COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

The greatly increased cost of the School Health Service for the year ending 31st March, 1948, as shown in the following figures kindly furnished by Mr. B. Littlefair, the City Treasurer, is for the most part due to the cost of hospital treatment provided for all school children seen either as in-patients or out-patients during the financial year, as the new Health Scheme had not yet come into operation.

	£
Gross cost of School Health Services	26,598
Government grant	15,959
Net cost of School Health Services to Rates	10,639
Amount produced by a penny Rate	2,846
Net cost to Rates in terms of penny Rate	3.738d.



## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

### *Periodic Medical Inspections:*

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	...	3,440
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### *Other Periodic Inspections:*

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	1,202	
Grammar School Children	... ..	1,166	
		—	2,368

### *Other Inspections:*

Special Inspections	... ..	4,196	
Re-inspections	... ..	4,656	
		—	8,852

	Total	...	14,660
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### *Routine Dental Inspections:*

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	9,117	
Grammar School Children	... ..	1,323	
		—	10,440

### *Other Dental Inspections:*

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	1,424	
Grammar School Children	... ..	109	
		—	1,533

	Total	...	11,973
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### *Number of children treated by School Dental Surgeons:*

Primary and Secondary Modern School Children	...	3,531	
Grammar School Children	... ..	381	
		—	3,912

### *Number of attendances at Clinics:*

Minor Ailment (at Rougier St.)	...	...	11,779
Open-Air School clinic	... ..	674	
Fulford Road Special School clinic	... ..	580	
Derwent clinic	... ..	1,079	
Eye clinic	... ..	2,513	
Ear clinic	... ..	1,118	
Ringworm clinic	... ..	26	
Orthopaedic clinic	... ..	262	
Orthodontic clinic	... ..	685	
Dental clinic	... ..	7,595	
Foot clinic	... ..	255	
Examination of backward children	... ..	109	
Various	... ..	478	

	Total	...	27,153
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Number of Inspections by School Nurses for uncleanness	...	...	36,828
Number of home visits made by School Nurses	...	...	3,517
Number of visits to schools by School Nurses	...	...	1,274

## CONCLUSION.

The introduction of the National Health Service has proved a mixed blessing up to now for the School Health Service. Whilst there has been a welcome reduction in the number of children attending the minor ailments clinics, it has almost ruined the school dental service, made chaotic the arrangements for the provision of spectacles for school children, and the waiting period for the treatment of children at hospitals has been lengthened.

It remains to be seen how the School Health Service is going to fit in as the Health Services of the country develop, but from experience gained already, the health of the school child will certainly benefit more from a service such as that existing at present rather than a comprehensive National Health Scheme which is concerned with sickness rather than with health.

The future of the School Health Service lies in its emphasising the prevention rather than the cure of children's disease, and its finding of very early signs of deviation from normal health before disease or defect is established. Although devoid of the glamour of curative medicine, this is the aspect of medicine that ought to be fostered most.



# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS.

Year ended 31st December, 1948.

YORK C.B.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (including Special Schools).

### A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1408
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1326
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706
Total								3440
Number of other Periodic Inspections					...	...	...	2368
Grand Total								5808

### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4196
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4656
						<hr/>
		Total	...	...	...	8852

### C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants ...	25	273	292
Second Age Group ...	100	265	339
Third Age Group ...	47	133	170
Total (prescribed groups) ...	172	671	801
Other Periodic Inspections ...	187	405	560
Grand Total ...	359	1076	1361

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE  
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin ... ..	220	170	11	8
5	Eyes—a. Vision ... ..	359	322	14	30
	b. Squint ... ..	50	61	1	7
	c. Other ... ..	36	32	2	—
6	Ears—a. Hearing... ..	19	49	—	5
	b. Otitis Media ... ..	31	42	5	8
	c. Other ... ..	23	28	—	—
7	Nose or Throat ... ..	147	629	3	50
8	Speech ... ..	13	55	1	10
9	Cervical Glands ... ..	8	528	6	50
10	Heart and Circulation ... ..	47	157	1	15
11	Lungs ... ..	53	162	15	32
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia ... ..	13	24	—	2
	b. Other ... ..	22	87	—	6
13	Orthopædic—				
	a. Posture ... ..	105	240	4	25
	b. Flat Foot ... ..	124	166	4	5
	c. Other ... ..	91	182	6	28
14	Nervous System—				
	a. Epilepsy ... ..	5	5	1	4
	b. Other ... ..	11	14	—	1
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development ... ..	5	25	—	4
	b. Stability ... ..	43	189	5	29
16	Other ... ..	148	220	9	16

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ... ..	1408	394	27.98	938	66.61	76	5.39
Second Age Group ... ..	1326	486	36.65	751	56.63	89	6.71
Third Age Group ... ..	706	253	35.83	403	57.08	50	7.08
Other Periodic Inspections	2368	839	35.43	1372	57.93	157	6.63
Total ... ..	5808	1972	33.95	3464	59.64	372	6.40



TABLE III.

## TREATMENT TABLES

## GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness).

(a)							Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—							
Ringworm—Scalp—							
(i) X-Ray Treatment. ... ..							2
(ii) Other Treatment ... ..							—
Ringworm—Body ... ..							30
Scabies ... ..							84
Impetigo ... ..							208
Other Skin Diseases ... ..							791
Eye Disease ... ..							339
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital.)							
Ear Defects ... ..							594
Miscellaneous ... ..							4450
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)							
Total ... ..							6498
(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics							15511

## GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	No. of defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ... ..	878
Other defect or disease of the eyes ... ..	19
Total ... ..	897
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—	
(a) Prescribed ... ..	864
(b) Obtained (up to 5th July, 1948.) ... ..	448

## GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ... ..	271
(b) for other nose and throat conditions ... ..	15
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	388
Total ... ..	674

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	...	...	42
(b) No. treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	611

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated (a) under Child Guidance arrangements	...	...	248
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	...	...	89

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils Inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—	(5) Half-days devoted to :
	(a) Inspection ... 68
	(b) Treatment ... 692
	Total (a) and (b) — 760
(a) Periodic Age Groups ... 10440	(6) Fillings :
(b) Specials ... 1533	Permanent teeth 3921
(c) Total (Periodic & Specials) 11973	Temporary teeth 162
	Total — 4083
(2) Number found to require treatment ... 4521	(7) Extractions :
	Permanent teeth 972
(3) Number actually treated 3912	Temporary teeth 3467
	Total — 4439
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment 7595	(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ... 1626
	(9) Other operations :
	(a) Permanent teeth 1602
	(b) Temporary teeth 928
	Total (a) and (b)— 2530

TABLE V.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	...	...	...	...	...	36828
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	860
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—



TABLE VI.  
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

Names of Medical Officers			Proportion of Whole Time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to	
			School Health Service	Public Health
S.M.O.: Dr. C. B. Crane, (M.O.H.) ...	...	...	General Supervision.	Whole-time
S.A.S.M.O.: Dr. F. B. Shevlin	...	...	100%	—
A.S.M.O.: Dr. K. Jones	...	...	100%	—
A.S.M.O.: Dr. G. F. Boyle	...	...	100%	—

Names of Dental Officers.			Proportion of Whole Time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to	
			School Health Service.	Public Health.
Dental Officers : Miss A. Ramsden, L.D.S.	...	...	100%	—
Miss L. Ritchie, L.D.S.	...	...	80%	20%
Mr. F. Grindrod, L.D.S. (in charge of orthodontics, one session weekly)			—	—

Nurses.	Number of Officers.	Aggregate of time given to S.H.S. work in terms of whole-time officers.
School Nurses ...	Seven.	6 whole-time medical, 1 whole-time dental.
Dental Attendants ...	One.	80% schools, 20% Public Health.











*Printed by*  
THE HERALD PRINTING WORKS  
CONEY STREET, YORK  
[29658]